EXHIBITS

Excerpts from 1924 Annual Reports of
State and County Extension Agents

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of State and County Extension Agents.

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Alabama

The interest manifested in the State fair by the south Alabama district was on a par with that manifested throughout the State. Ten of the agents sent their quotas of canned goods for exhibit, and enough over to make up the quotas of two agents who were excused from sending exhibits.

This district furnished the following: "The battling stick outfit" and the hand-power machine for the washing-equipment booth; a brown wool dress for

* No attempt is made to cite all references to exhibits in this circular. Only selected extracts showing typical methods employed and results obtained in a number of States are included. Owing to the differences in terminology used in the various States and to other local conditions, the information herein should be reviewed by the State subject-matter specialist concerned before incorporating any part of it in the extension plans for the State.

the girls' clothing contest booth; the form for the dressmaking booth; 21 of the 38 hats for the millinery booth; and the clothing leader who served daily in the dressmaking booth.

The kitchen booth demonstrated the proper arrangement of equipment in a step-saving, energy-saving kitchen. The washing equipment called attention to the fact that 827 Alabama farm women, recently questioned as to how they washed, had replied as follows:

495 use washboards - a large number homemade
305 use the primitive battling stick outfit
27 use washing machines.

The battling stick outfit, the tub with homemade washboard, the hand-power machine, and the motor-power machine were all on exhibit, the water-power machine being in constant motion.

During the fair the district agent made an interesting study. For 12 hours she kept count of the people who stopped and looked, or stopped, looked, and commented at each booth. The result of her observation is as follows:

Stopped at the kitchen booth in 1 day 847
Estimated stopped at the kitchen booth in 8-1/2 days...7,200
Stopped at the washing booth in 1 day 1,521
Estimated stopped at the washing booth in 8-1/2 days..12,929

--Helen Johnston, District Agent, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn.

The traveling exhibits, which were sent out for the first time last February, are one of the best pieces of illustrative material which we have had in the State. Through the cooperation of the clothing department under the direction of Henrietta M. Thompson, head of the department, we were able to prepare four traveling exhibits, one for each district, containing all the garments which the girls would make in either units 1, 2, or 3, a straw hat suitable for the school costume, shoes given by a shoe company, suitable stockings, and patterns and literature available at this office.

The cases were especially designed to hold the material, and the garments were made by the college girls. Each case included a short description of each article, calling the girls' attention to the material and workmanship. Each case was routed over the district on a definite itinerary which puts the case into the county for two weeks. During that time the agent, who had planned for its use before it came, took it to the club meetings and showed it to the club members. Many of the agents used it for both their women's and girls' work, and reported it as most helpful. The cases had made the trip by July, and started out again in September.

For the girls' clothing exhibit at the State fair, underwear and dresses made by the girls in Coosa and Dale Counties were sent in, garments were lent by one of the leading department stores, and pictures of the girls in the clothing contest were enlarged. The effort was to show the garments needed by prize-winning girls who were getting ready to go to the State clothing contest, and to feature good selection as well as construction.

In the dressmaking booth two local leaders showed how to make a dress from the fitted pattern which had been given in their county. On the wall were placed charts showing how the pattern was altered to fit the individual, and in the corner was a dress form made in Henry County.--J. F. Eddy, Clothing Specialist, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn.

Arizona

The State agent with the home demonstration agents of Maricopa and Santa Cruz Counties spent nine days at the State fair. The space asked for was somewhat limited and for this reason the exhibits were crowded. The following phases of home demonstration work were featured:

In the shoes-for-health exhibit, Y. W. posters illustrating foot hygiene and the right and wrong types of shoes, and the poster "Two Feet of Happiness" were used. A very good exhibit of shoes with low heels, broad toes, and flexible arch were procured from a New York shoe corporation for this phase of the work.

The infant's layette consisted of a display of clothing for the baby as taught by the home demonstration agents. A poster saying, "Dress the Baby for Comfort and not for Show," was used to attract the attention to this exhibit which was displayed on a clothing rack, a convenient device to use for the baby's clothing. With this was an enameled basket appropriately lined and fitted for the baby when traveling.

Hats made in Santa Cruz and Maricopa Counties were displayed. Handmade flowers were attractively arranged in a glass case with a scarf and some waxwork made by the women of Santa Cruz County. This case was lighted by a bed lamp which was made by a Santa Cruz woman.

"The Stairway to Health" was used in the nutrition exhibit. This was demonstrated by means of a stairway showing the rules of the health game featured on each step. At the floor of the stairs was a skinny-looking doll representing an underweight child getting weighed and measured before beginning to climb the stairway. At the top of the stairs was a duplicate of the same doll, up to weight and very much improved in appearance.

"The Rules of the Health Game" were illustrated on the different steps in the following manner: On each of the seven steps was a pint of milk at either end suggesting that the underweight drink a quart of milk each day. The first or bottom step illustrated "Long Hours of Sleep" by means of a toy bed with a doll asleep in it; the second step, "A Daily Bath or as often as Possible" illustrated by a doll in a bathtub and "Brushing the Teeth" by a doll with a toothbrush and standing before a mirror; the third step, "Play out of Doors" by means of a playground doll, baseball and bat, and a tennis racket; the fourth step, "Whole Grain Cereals for Breakfast" by a loaf of whole-wheat bread in the center of the step with a box of oatmeal on one side and a box of cracked wheat on the other, and back of these a poster showing the milk bottle chasing the coffeepot, to illustrate "No Tea or Coffee"; the fifth step, "Green Vegetables Daily," by means of a liberal supply of spinach in the center of the step with carrots on one side and tomatoes on the other; the sixth step, "Fruit Daily" with a box of prunes in the center of the step with apples on one side and oranges on the other; the seventh step, "At least Four Glasses of Water Daily," by means of four glasses filled with water and placed in a row.

On the landing, the up-to-weight doll, labeled "Up to Weight and at the Top" was standing beside a huge milk bottle. An interesting feature of this exhibit was some child who had seen it and had heard the story, leading its father or mother to the exhibit and explaining what it knew about it, or on the other hand, some parent who has seen it explaining what he knew about it to the child. Two hundred and fifty height-weight cards were given to the individuals asking for them after visiting the exhibit. --Stella Mather, Home Demonstration Leader, College of Agriculture, University of Arizona, Tucson.

Arkansas

In March the extension service prepared an exhibit for the State bankers' meeting in the lobby of the Marion Hotel in Little Rock. A purebred cow, a grade cow, and a scrub cow were shown. Appropriate figures were shown on banners and in leaflets handed to the visitors, giving the relative values of the respective animals to the Arkansas dairy development. The exhibit caused considerable comment and the manager of the State fair asked that a similar educational exhibit be prepared for the State fair and the association would take care of the local expenses of animals and men.

The following plan for the State fair was worked out:

1. The economic production contest between the cows representing the Pope County Jersey bull association and the heifers of the Sebastian County calf club, with the following rules for the contest:

a. Each cow to have records of production from time of freshening.
b. Cost of feed production records to show with each animal.
c. Each animal to be accompanied by her owner and to be milked and the milk cared for in the most sanitary way.

2. Intercounty contest: Five grade cows and their calves with a purebred bull to compose the exhibit. The cows and calves to be selected so as to show in the best way the advantages of breeding to a purebred bull, in producing calves that show better type and promise of production over their dams. Each county to prepare a long-time dairy-development program and show it in some graphic way. The cows to be milked and the cows and milk products to be cared for in the most sanitary way.

Sixty cows from three counties were on exhibit. A dairy equipment firm from Little Rock erected and equipped a milk house, and club girls from Pope County demonstrated and dispensed milk drinks to the visitors.

An editor of an out-of-State farm paper pronounced this exhibit the most valuable of any at the fair. --W. H. Woodley, Dairy Specialist, 310 Donaghey Building, Little Rock.

California

The following from the Stanislaus County report describes the nutrition exhibit of the travel tour in that county:

"The afternoon exhibit was displayed at the home of Mrs. C. C. Wood, near Hudson, where project leaders had prepared different rooms for the nutrition exhibits. In the living room on an electric hot plate the method of cooking spinach and cabbage was demonstrated. On another table was shown a well-packed school lunch, and at another several salads were displayed and a woman made the cooked mayonnaise dressing.

In the dining room the foods for a day for a family of five were arranged in their raw state on the sideboard; the same foods in the same quantities were seen cooked and served in the breakfast, dinner, and supper which were attrac-

tively arranged on three tables. Mrs. Daniels gave a splendid talk on food values and meal planning and as a touch of humor which seemed to end the day exactly right, these women had provided "the well-fed family" which sat at the dinner table - father, mother, two boys, and one girl. These were ingeniously made by using pillows, masks, suits, and dresses. This was the last stop of the tour and everyone left in good humor and with many expressions of appreciation."--Hilda Faoust, Nutrition Specialist, College of Agriculture, University of California, Berkeley.

Florida

At the State fair a nutrition booth was fitted up as a part of the home demonstration exhibit. This booth represented "A Life Saving Station," which included a conveniently equipped and arranged kitchen, suggesting to the housewife how she might save both time and energy, and a striking device which showed the value of milk in the diet as compared with coffee, tea, and cold drinks. Another feature which attracted quite a bit of attention was the representation of the "Race of Life" being run by a vegetable animal and a candy and cookie animal, the former being in the lead. --Eva Richardson, Home Dairy and Nutrition Specialist, Experiment Station, Gainesville.

Georgia

This year there were 76 food exhibits put on by county agents and members of the staff of the college of agriculture. The teaching value of such exhibits increases from year to year due to the increasing interest of the public in the work. Perhaps the most interesting exhibit of the year was that put on by the college of agriculture in November at the food show in Atlanta.

Dairy products, nutrition, and girls' club work were featured. The nutrition section emphasized the value of milk, fruits, and vegetables in the diet. There were rats from the National Dairy Council showing the difference in size of those fed on milk and those deprived of it. The lime content of milk as compared with other foods was shown. A display of foods rich in vitamins and the requirements of an adequate diet completed the exhibit.

The exhibit called the "Stairway to Health" was put on by a county agent and her club girls at the county fair. Dolls representing children were used at the foot of the stairs. They were supposed to be underweight and to have such physical defects as diseased tonsils, adenoids, hookworm, and malaria. On the first step going up the stairs was a doll representing a mother who was leading the children up the stairway to health. Each step represented some rule of health as follows:

1. Mother's care
2. Regular habits
3. Cleanliness
4. Proper diet
5. Ten hours sleep
6. Fruits and vegetables
7. Proper clothing
8. One quart of milk a day
9. Perfect child.

--Susan Mathews, Nutrition Specialist, Georgia State College of Agriculture, University of Georgia, Athens.

Illinois

This year a stock company county fair was successfully promoted and the farm bureau free fair discontinued. The farm bureau maintained an exhibit at the fair consisting of the swine-type charts from the University of Illinois, plant specimens of leading varieties of noxious weeds, 21 different types of soybeans, 16 different types of acid legumes, a Comber soil-test exhibit put on in connection with the Smith-Hughes department of the Taylorville township high school, a legume family driving a soil fertility-drainage-phosphate team hitched to a wagon named "soil" and bearing "better and more livestock and crops more economically grown," brought out the close relationship of the important factors in producing better crops. In addition, a chart exhibit depicting better feeding of the farm flock was shown, and a chart showing the work of tax reduction accomplished by the farm bureau in this county. --Clair E. Hay, County Agent, Taylorville, Christian County.

During the good health week the home bureau held a food-in-relation-to-health exhibit at the industrial exhibit. First ideas were gathered from various places and committees were appointed to work out the plan. A booth was done in white by the use of beaver board and crepe paper. At the center back was a large poster with "Put your Rouge on From the Inside" for the title. Below this were two rows of shelves with cosmetics on one side and fruits and vegetables on the other. At the right was a poster "Give your Baby a Square Deal" hung over a large pasteboard bottle of milk with white ribbons leading to two miniature rooms. In one room sanitation predominated and in the other dirt and flies. Doll babies and living conditions helped to bring home the story of clean milk. Suggestive diets for a runabout child, overweight and underweight diets were on tables accompanied by informational posters.

The antique historical exhibit given in one unit stands out as the best community undertaking this year. This was planned and executed by the local home bureau unit. Six booths were built to show chinaware, clothing pictures, curios, heirlooms, furniture, and war souvenirs. Old quilts and coverlids were used to divide the booths and form a background. All the booths were decorated with the national colors. A program consisting of music by the high-school orchestra, a one-act play entitled "Grandmother's Rose Jar," and a style show were given. The style show was a sort of pageant with an old-time fiddler and dance, brides of other days, modern costumes and dance, and the grand finale when all appeared and danced to the music of the old fiddler.

The room-improvement club exhibit attracted many favorable comments. The fair committee built a floor 10 by 12 feet and built three sides of the room, putting a window sash at the back. The girls and leaders papered the walls, stained the floors, and put in the furniture, rugs, curtains, and other accessories which they refinished and made. A story of the summer's work was put in poster form accompanied by a photograph of the girls at work on refinishing furniture. --Neva E. Woods, Home Demonstration Agent, Decatur, Macon County.

An exhibit entitled "Grow the Right Legume" consisted of specimens of tops and roots of alfalfa, sweetclover, red clover, mammoth clover, alsike clover, soybeans, and dalea, mounted on beaver board with a chart by the side of each legume giving information as to its chief uses and soil requirements. In front of each legume was a sample of soil, in boxes 2 inches deep and 12 inches square, suitable for growing the particular legume, and the reaction of each soil was shown by the Comber soil test.

The center feature of this exhibit was a signpost with an arrow pointing to the right marked "To Alfalfa" and an arrow pointing to the left marked "To Red Sorrel." The steps toward obtaining alfalfa were indicated by four boxes of soil labeled as follows: (1) Soil test; (2) apply limestone; (3) moist, firm bed; (4) alfalfa. The steps toward red sorrel were indicated by three boxes of soil labeled as follows: (1) Acid soil; (2) clover failure; and (3) red sorrel. Box number four contained alfalfa plants and box number three contained red-sorrel plants. The reaction of each soil sample was shown by means of the Comber soil test. These two exhibits occupied 20 feet of wall space.

The strong and weak corn-root systems exhibit were prepared by Claire Golden, a local farmer. Corn bred for strong and weak root systems was grown in two barrels during the summer. At the fair, the soil was washed from the root systems and the enormous difference in the extent and amount of roots was revealed by displaying the specimens in glass tanks filled with water. Strong and weak root systems as indicated by cornstalks selected from a field of growing corn made a background for the specimens displayed in the glass tanks.
--O. E. Ackerman, County Agent, Rock Island, Rock Island County.

Indiana

The largest exhibit undertaking of the year is always the State fair where a carload or more of our exhibit material is installed in the "Purdue Building" in charge of some 20 to 25 men and women of the extension department staff. Conditions prevailing at the State fair make possible the operation in a fairly good way of the principles which we believe should apply in any good educational exhibit, namely:

1. Every exhibit through unusual attractiveness and skill in projecting facts, must have a strong arresting power, or it accomplishes little.
2. Each separate exhibit must undertake to set forth but a limited amount of information, and that in a clear, simple way.
3. An exhibit must have in it life, action, motion of some appropriate sort, or it cannot convey a message with much force and effect.

--G. M. Frier, Short Courses and Exhibits Specialist, Purdue University, La Fayette.

Iowa

A preliminary meeting of representatives of all townships was held in June to determine the advisability of putting on an agricultural exhibit at the State fair. After some discussion, a motion was made and carried to put on an exhibit and a committee was appointed to look after same.

This committee met three times during July to plan for the exhibit, and at two of these meetings professional decorators from Cedar Rapids were present to give their ideas on decoration. A few of these ideas were worked out but most of them required too large an expenditure and were discarded as impractical.

In the early part of August, the committee got together for the purpose of making a flag 4 by 6 feet in dimensions, the stripes being made of red and white kernels of corn glued to a beaver-board background with clover and timothy seed

for the blue field and the stars. This exhibit was shipped to the fair and won fourth place.

At the annual corn show and fall festival, a special class for rural school districts was created. The exhibit included a placard stating the number of farms in the district, the percentage of farmers who picked 5 bushels of seed corn by October 4, and the names of the farmers who had picked seed, together with five ears of corn from each man listed as having his seed corn picked. This class was added as an inducement and incentive to farmers to pick their seed corn early. --C. C. Heezen, County Agent, Vinton, Benton County.

The exhibit of work done by the women's division of the farm bureau was given a prominent place on the first floor of the women's and children's building at the State fair.

Naturally, since the work was judged by score, there was a certain degree of sameness in the exhibits of all the counties. There were posters of all kinds and sizes, all interesting and educational, and many of them exceptionally attractive. There were also interesting photographs which deserved more study than could be given them.

Benton County scored 924.75 out of a possible 1,000 points, receiving seventeenth place. The exhibit was unique. A coffeepot, a teapot, and a milk bottle made by a tinner, and of a size to hold a small boy, were used to put over the point that the favorite beverage in Benton County is milk. This demonstration made quite a hit with the crowd. Two flashers were used to demonstrate the value of using milk, while a health clown made merry and at the same time, taught the lesson of nutrition which this county has been teaching.

The judging of the maps revealed the fact that the following points need special attention this year:

1. The required number of cooperators in each township
2. The full number of local leaders from each township
3. The full number of meetings held by local leaders
4. Definite and accurate reports upon the number of people using suggestions.

Score card for judging maps. Maps were given 175 out of 1,000 points because the success of all projects depends upon the organization back of them.

1. General appearance of map 10
   Deduct for each township not taking part.
2. Information on map 165
   a. Deduct 3 for each township which does not have at least 4 cooperators.
   b. Deduct 15 for each county that does not have at least 60 local leaders.
   c. Deduct 10 from score if no township committee meetings have been held.
   d. Deduct 10 from score if less than 200 local-leader meetings have been held.
   e. Deduct 10 from score if total attendance of local leaders meeting is less than 1,000.
   f. Deduct 10 from score if project is not represented at other meetings.
   g. Deduct 10 from score if less than 1,000 adopt suggestions.

h. Deduct 5 if less than 60 home demonstrations are reported established.

You will be interested to know that 10,800 people visited the exhibits; 3,150 sat through the demonstrations; an average of 600 registered at each booth; and visitors were registered from 8 States.

The requirements for counties entering the contest are as follows:

1. Exhibits must represent seven months' work in a county-wide project.
2. Requests for space should be made not later than January 15, 1924.
3. A county-wide project must be written by county project committee in cooperation with the home demonstration agent or county agent. State leaders will make suggestions if desired.
4. By January 15, a copy of this project should be placed in the hands of the county project leader, each member of county project committee, each township project leader publicity chairman, and school district cooperators. A copy should be sent to the extension department not later than February 1, 1924.
5. Each county will be required to put exhibit in place and to pack exhibit at close of the fair.
6. Each county will be responsible for at least a half-hour period during the week on the local leaders' program during the State fair.
7. Each county should arrange to have an active, interested person in charge of the exhibit during the entire fair. The supervised exhibit is 100 per cent more effective than the one without supervision.

--Cecile Manikowske, Home Demonstration Agent, Vinton, Benton County.

The farm bureau exhibit at the county fair consisted of four separate parts. The first part was the girls' club work, the second the work of the women in the five-month clothing course, the third the dairy calf club, and the fourth the cow-test association exhibit.

The girls' club exhibit consisted of five booths, one of which was decorated and filled by each of the five clubs which were organized. The idea in each of the booths was to convey to the public the aims and accomplishments of the girls in club work. In some of the booths special features were used to demonstrate the idea that had been worked out in the club. For instance, one booth exhibited a group of dolls in appropriate dress for different occasions. Another dressed one doll in a complete outfit of approved clothing. One club put into their booth some special work showing the advantage of approved footwear. Each club displayed in its booth its records and reports which pertained to the parliamentary practices.

In the cow-test association exhibit we first prepared tables showing the functions of the cow-test association and the value of these functions to the various members. These posters were placed upon a large board over the cow-test association exhibit which consisted of two cows selected from one herd, of very similar care and very near to equal breeding, one of which had produced 125 pounds butterfat and the other 360 pounds. In front of these cows we placed a poster asking which of the two cows would produce the greater number of pounds of fat. --H. R. Richardson, County Agent, Cresco, Howard County.

A project exhibit featuring hessian fly control work was made at the Iowa State fair. This exhibit included charts showing the amount of fly injury by counties in Iowa, the amount of fly injury in Mills County before and after the campaign of 1923, also the area and location of early-seeded fields during the fall of 1923 as compared to the acreage harvested the same year. The loss on account of fly injury on the 1923 harvest was conservatively estimated at $75,000 as compared to $1,000 in 1924. The acreage harvested in 1923 was 19,240. The early-seeded fields numbered 12, with an area of 240 acres. The total acreage seeded the same fall was probably three-fourths of the 1923 acreage. These figures made some very good charts when worked out in graphic form.

The exhibit showed by volume comparative yields from early and late seeded fields. The complete life history of the fly was shown in chart form, month by month, and the injury resulting from the work was displayed in mounts.

Probably the one feature about the booth which attracted the visitor's attention was a miniature observation station, with the old wheat stubble, concentration cage, migration screen, and so forth, and beside it the early-seeded wheat field with growing wheat. --Fred Farquhar, County Agent, Malvern, Mills County.

Having completed the tuberculosis-eradication work in our county and being the first county in the State of Iowa to become a modified accredited area, we were requested by the State fair board of Des Moines and the extension department of Ames to exhibit the tuberculosis project, as this was the first year for the one-project exhibits.

The progress of the work was represented by stair steps in the center of the booth with these inscriptions on the steps: Knowledge of having bovine tuberculosis; transmissibility to human beings; educational lectures and demonstrations; determination to stamp out the disease; assistance from State and Federal government; area law and signing of petitions; declared a modified area; and premium received on hogs.

On one side of the booth was shown diseased portions of various animals as well as the human, and on the other side was shown a clean area with by-products of such areas, such as milk and butter, and it also showed the tattooing of hogs shipped to market to receive the premium. The extent of the work in the State was shown by red-headed tacks in the counties which are under area work and blue-headed tacks in the counties in the State which have modified accredited areas.

These exhibits are educational in that they give more of a chance to bring out the main features of the work. --G. M. Carson, County Agent, Thompson, Winnebago County.

The nutrition exhibit at the State fair was a culmination of the year's work along that line and served as a goal and incentive for the work of the year.

The booths were three-sided, 10 feet in the back with two 6-foot wings, the whole being 10 feet high. The place of honor in the center of the background was given to the county map, on which the results of the year's nutrition work were indicated with different-colored tacks. This map cost $18, but it won the $25 prize offered for the best map. The map was drawn by the home demonstration agent, and the tacks were stuck by a committee of Cedar Falls township women.

At the right of the map was a large meal-planning guide made by the farm bureau women in Eagle township.

Owing to the very limited space in the exhibit, only six posters were shown and in order to harmonize with the rest of the color scheme, black and white posters were chosen for the display. These posters were made by local farm bureau women, each township choosing a color scheme, say, black and white, green and white, or gray and white.

Newspaper clippings were shown in the form of a handmade newspaper. To make this, blank sheets were procured from one of the local newspapers and the clippings collected from the different townships were given to a committee who made the paper. They named the paper the "Good Luck Daily," and it was complete from the weather report down to the "Doings of Jiggs."

The various townships were encouraged to take photographs showing how the work was put across. We used a sort of "movie machine" to show these which consisted of a little box procured from one of the stores where it was used as a show-case box. This box has a glass front set at an angle of 30 degrees. One of the local men put two rollers in this box with handles protruding from the sides. Photographs were mounted by sticking the corners in slits in the ivory paper which was cut large enough to make a good margin around the picture and wide enough at the bottom to write a little subtitle for each picture. They were then mounted on black cambric, cut to fit the rollers, and one end was sewed on either roller. This made about 75 feet of films. The box was then mounted on a chart tripod at a convenient height.

To put some pep and vitality into the meal-planning chart, which is the basis of our two years' nutrition work, a device was planned to introduce motion as well as actual objects into the exhibit. This was a double-decked affair made from very wide board, the lower deck being 6 inches less in diameter than the upper one. To the top of the lower deck were screwed 4 rollers on which the upper deck could turn. A circle about 14 inches in diameter was cut out of the center of the upper one, and a stationary wall of wood was bolted to the lower deck so that the upper deck turned around this wooden collar. The device had to be turned by hand, although it would have been quite possible to connect it so that it would run by electricity.

The upper deck was then divided into four segments, leaving roads which ran into the center. The roads were painted ivory to harmonize with the rest of the color scheme and also to look like gravel. Some heavy wire mesh was procured from the hardware store and cut about 3 inches high to represent fences, small head nails being used for posts. To the inside of this fence were attached road signs pointing toward health land. The stationary center encircled by the wooden collar is health land, which could be entered only through the Arch of Balanced Meals. In health land sat the King of Health, made at the State fair of a cabbage head and a big turnip. His eyes were raisins and his mouth a string bean. The foundation of his crown was paper with points cut from slices of carrots encircling his kingly brow, his throne made of a support based on three bottles of milk. Directly in front of the arch was stationed a horseman, borrowed from a small boy's set of soldiers, who announced to the world that all food for King Health must enter through this arch. On either side of the arch was stationed a Health Guard. The four highways were each labeled to correspond with the guides on the meal-planning chart, energy-giving, body-building, body-regulating, and protective highways, then traveling down these highways were little trucks and wagons procured from

the 10-cent store. Each truck was loaded to correspond with the columns in the meal-planning chart, for example: Proteins, lime sugars, fats, and starches, and in each truck were samples of that particular type of food. The greensward between the fences was made of old felt contributed by one of the local billiard halls. A break in the fence along the protective highways represented the breaks that some times come into the health fence, and the spiders, grasshoppers, granddaddies, and so forth, seen on the green were labeled, disease, ill-health, mal-nutrition, and so forth, and the little vitamin guard shown is on duty to keep them out. The moral, of course, was to eat plenty of vitamin-containing food. --E. S. Hudson, Home Demonstration Agent, Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County.

Kansas

The college exhibit of 1924 was primarily designed to be shown at the Kansas free fair, Topeka, and the Kansas State fair, Hutchison. Much of the subject matter in the exhibit dealt with the dairy industry, and considerable assistance in its preparation was obtained from the dairy department.

The exhibit material consisted of photographs, tabulated results of experiments, models, and moving objects. Twenty-two panels, 6 feet tall and 8 feet long, provided the background. These panels were in the form of hinged screens and were so placed that each of them occupied a space of 6 feet by 4 feet. They were placed on tablets 30 inches high. Photographs and descriptive matter occupied these backgrounds, and in front of them were placed model dairy barns, butter cartons, mechanical cows, and other contrivances of that sort. The total wall space used was 132 feet and the total floor space 3,200 feet. Objects which could be displayed without the use of backgrounds were placed in the open space in front of the exhibit.

Each of the panels was numbered, and a loud speaker was used in connection with the display so that the attendance of the visitors could be called to each panel in turn. A brief description of the panels as given through the loud speaker is as follows:

Panel No. 1 showed in the foreground the Holstein dairy herd at Kansas State Agricultural College. This picture was 20 by 40 feet and was very lifelike in its details. The average milk and butterfat production was given in figures at the side of the picture, and an enlargement of the herd sire and the highest producing cow was also included.

Panel No. 2 was prepared similar to No. 1, but showed the Guernsey herd; Panel No. 3 the Ayrshire herd; and Panel No. 4 the Jersey herd at the Kansas Agricultural College.

Panels No. 5 and 6 were devoted to the description and preparation of ideal housing and dairy records. These panels were the work of the rural-engineering division.

Panels No. 7 and 8 illustrated quite clearly the importance of milk to the growing child. Colored sketches and paintings were used effectively on these two backgrounds; also, pictures of healthy children who received the proper amount of milk in their diet.

Panels No. 9 and 10 were devoted to sweetclover and alfalfa. Some of the points considered were the planting, growing, and utilization of these crops.

Panel No. 11 discussed the advisability of feeding alfalfa alone in the ration for the development of dairy heifers. It pointed out that although this

was an excellent feed, it should be supplemented with a grain ration.

Panel No. 12 compared ground cane seed with corn chop in the dairy ration and showed that good results could be obtained from the use of this feed.

Panel No. 13 consisted of data dealing with the Kansas corn crop. The value of corn in the ration was shown and also how seed selection and variety adaptation influence the yield of corn.

In Kansas many of the dairy herds have been built up from common or grade stock. To show the best method of growing into the dairy business by the use of purebred sires was the purpose of Panels No. 16 and 17.

The manufacturing side of dairying was not neglected, as panels No. 18 and 19 were devoted to this important part of the industry. Prominent in this part of the display were pictures of the new dairy equipment recently installed in the college laboratories. A revolving churn in the center of the exhibit illustrated the amount of revenue received by Kansas farmers each year from cream and butter which was sold from the farm.

One panel was used to show the results of recent investigations in poultry production.

Among the things which attract attention in any display are life-like models and moving equipment. There was always a large crowd around the mechanical cows, one of which represented a poor individual, poorly fed; the other superior individual, fed a good ration. Belts were used on these models to make it appear that dimes entered the mouth of the poor cow and dimes returned into the milk pail. The other cow appeared to be consuming quarters and returning milk in dollar quantities. The inscription on the poor cow read, "Dimes of feed make dimes of milk," and on the good cow, "Quarters of feed make dollars of milk." Adequate dairy rations consisting of feed grown on Kansas farms was shown in connection with these cows.

The engineering division contributed a novel contrivance which showed in rotation six scenes representing the importance of engineering to the everyday existence of people on farms and in cities. One of these scenes represented electricity in the farm home and other buildings; another, construction of bridges and roads in country and town; a third, the laying out of parks and amusement centers; and a fourth, transportation - railroads, airplanes, cars, and so forth. It was difficult to get within seeing distance of this exhibit at any time when the building was open because of the large crowds which it attracted. --L. C. Williams, Institutes and Extension Schools Specialist, Kansas State College of Agriculture, Manhattan.

Kentucky

Our State fair week at Louisville consisted of an exhibit planned to show farmers the value of terracing land and the way in which it works to prevent erosion. Two similar fields were represented to scale, one being badly gullied and the other protected from erosion by means of Mangum terraces. A spray was thrown on both areas by spray nozzles. Farmers saw from this model the principles of terracing as clearly as they could have seen it on a terraced field in the country. Models of homemade terrace levels and a homemade drag were also included in the exhibit. It was estimated that 6,000 people inspected this exhibit, and as a result consultations concerning terracing were held with 150 farmers. --E. G. Welch, Rural Engineer, College of Agriculture, University of Kentucky, Lexington.

Maryland

The Frederick County fair is a big event in the lives of the Frederick County people and one in which everybody helps. The women's work has become quite an educational feature. This year it consisted of 16 booths, 9 by 6 feet, one canning booth, 12 by 5 feet, and an eating booth, 12 by 6 feet. The canning exhibit consisted of 12 uniform jars containing 5 fruits, 5 vegetables, and 2 meats. The eating booth was conducted by the women for the benefit of the federation and was in charge of four to five different clubs each day. The menu was served cafeteria style and proved a success financially.

The following description of the educational booths appeared in the November 15 issue of the Maryland Farmer and illustrates the impression made by them upon an observer. Each booth was planned to show some phase of the project programs, and judging from this article the story was clear.

"It was right in the midst of these attractions and distractions that the Frederick County federation of rural women's clubs set up an exhibit that was, in the judgment of many, the finest presentation of rural women's work ever seen in the State. It is useless to add that this exhibit of 16 booths was one of the impressive sights of the fair and that it attracted wide interest and highly favorable comment.

"It was artistic; it represented a vast amount of thought and labor; but the significant fact about the exhibit was that it told a comprehensive story of what the rural women of Frederick County have accomplished by grasping the opportunities offered through the home demonstration work of the University of Maryland Extension Service. Each booth presented a definite phase of home demonstration work in the county, and the entire exhibit gave a clearer idea of the scope and value of the work than any amount of attempted explanation.

The Walkersville club, for instance, had a striking booth in black and white. It told the story of what the women of Frederick County had learned about the value of eggs and milk in the diet, and repeated the story for the benefit of the visitors at the fair. This was characteristic of all the booths.

New Market chose to emphasize the value of vegetables. The cornucopia was the central feature, and the vegetables pouring from it in abundant variety were suggestive of the wide range of choice open to the housekeeper in the vegetable kingdom. Vegetables especially valuable for certain mineral constituents, such as iron and lime, were so marked.

Libertytown showed a contrast in shoes and stockings; comfort, neatness, and good wearing qualities being the ideas stressed. Good-quality shoes and stockings alongside of inferior selections of the same articles told the story effectively, while illustrative posters supplied additional information on the subject.

The evolution of underwear was the theme carried out in the booth by the Jefferson and Merryland tract clubs. Here were shown assortments of garments, ranging from the quilted petticoats of grandmother's day to the light loose-fitting styles in modern favor.

The Ballenger club answered the ever-perplexing question of becoming colors in an interesting and attractive booth devoted to this subject. The pale blond, the dark brunette, and all intermediate types, to say nothing of the stout and slender women, have opportunity to acquaint themselves with colors suited to their respective types. The various colors were charted, and their contribution to a good personal appearance was clearly shown.

Two desks - the one holding a lunch of pie, cold bacon, and a cold boiled potato, and the other a lunch in which fresh fruits and milk figured prominently - carried the story of the suitable school lunch. Contrasting school grades gave force to the argument for more healthful and appetizing school lunches. The Braddock club sponsored this exhibit.

What the farm women can accomplish in the way of homemade millinery was very clearly demonstrated in the attractive display of the Hyattstown club. The thought back of this exhibit was, of course, economy, which is an important feature with the average rural woman. Hats in this exhibit, made at small cost at home, showed the possibilities of attractive home millinery when the essentials of construction are known.

The Middletown club, looking forward a few months, presented a most interesting booth of Christmas-gift suggestions. These consisted entirely of things which the rural woman might supply without much expense and which her friends would be glad to receive.

Neat and attractive home furnishings were shown in the booth by the Kemptown club. This display consisted of a miniature bedroom, suitably decorated and furnished, the bright colors giving the room charm and a cheerful atmosphere.

The Emmitsburg booth was devoted to an exhibit of numerous conveniences which serve to lighten the tasks of the housekeeper. The various pieces of equipment that should be found in a well-equipped kitchen gave point to this important phase of home work.

Mt. Pleasant told the story of suitable clothing for the rural women, emphasizing particularly the simple garments cheaply and easily made at home, together with proper lines suited to figures of various types.

Wolfville and Myersville combined to show that beauty and health are more likely to follow good habits than the use of drugs and cosmetics. This exhibit made reference to the following health and beauty hints: Keep the scalp pliable; think kind thoughts; clean teeth twice daily; sleep eight hours; relax a few minutes daily; keep the pores open; bathe daily; use simple remedies; drink plenty of water; eat more fruits and vegetables; drink three glasses of milk daily; and serve meals regularly.

Urbanna presented an interesting exhibit of labor-saving laundry equipment, including electric and gasoline irons, washing machines, clothes baskets, bluings, stain removers, and so forth.

Adamstown exhibited a choice assortment of house dresses and aprons, giving point particularly to the use of remnants as decorative possibilities. Economy of time and money and simplicity of style combined with good appearance were the object lessons of this booth.

Buckeystown, with an extensive display of basketry work, presented a most attractive booth. The background was made to resemble an open fireplace, and about the booth were placed the various articles used in basket weaving, together with examples of the art in all stages of completion. Lamp shades, thermos-bottle covers, flower baskets, jardinieres, rugs, bird cages, cane chair seats, wood baskets, and sewing baskets, were among the attractive pieces shown.

Children's clothing in a splendid assortment and suggestions on how to make it from previously used material, featured the exhibit of the Unionville club. The booth for this exhibit was arranged to represent a nursery with various toys to give the display interest.

It is interesting to know that the enterprise and effort of the Frederick entire exhibit was the result of the county federation of rural women's clubs. The organization paid for the original construction of the booths and maintains them from year to year. Every feature of the exhibits was planned and executed by the club members, with the very capable help of Miss Elizabeth Thompson, home demonstration agent. It would be hard to find better evidence than this exhibit afforded of the value of home demonstration work in the county." --E. R. Thompson, Home Demonstration Agent, Frederick, Frederick County.

New York

The college exhibits from the college at the State fair were quite materially changed. No spectacular features were presented except the Niagara Falls of milk which was a combined exhibit staged by the department of farms and markets, the Geneva experiment station, and the college. This exhibit showed, by a representation of Niagara Falls, the volume and importance of the milk industry in New York State, and by working models, the manufactured products of milk. --M. Robertson, General Extension, New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, Ithaca.

At the county fair the home bureau had 15 group exhibits in clothing, basketry, food preservation, and millinery. Each group exhibited five articles of anyone of these projects. This made a good-looking representative exhibit, and each group exhibiting received a $5 prize from the fair association. Also, we had an educational exhibit on nutrition with two feed houses, "The Fairy's House of Health," and "The Witch's House of Woe."

The Fairy's House of Health had foundation blocks of prunes with apricots for corner decoration. The sides of the house were covered with stucco made of whole-grain cereals, while dainty curtains of lettuce leaves were hung at the windows. The roof was shingled with graham crackers, and the chimney was a bottle of milk. The grass in the yard was shredded wheat crumbled, and the walk of rice, while the asparagus shrubbery made an attractive background. Carrot fence posts added color. Inside the yard a fairy stood offering milk to a rosy-cheeked child.

The Witch's House of Woe stood in a yard where jelly beans were used instead of cobblestones for a walk and the fence posts were gum drops. A witch stood with two emaciated children stirring a cauldron of coffee. The foundation of the house was of doughnuts and pastry turnovers were used for doorsteps. Tea was pressed into a background of plaster on the walls, and made a very attractive stucco. This roof had a dutch tile of pickles and a beautiful jelly-bean chimney adorned the top. --Gladys Barkley, Home Demonstration Agent, Elmira, Chemung County.

The county executive board appointed committees for both county and State fair, each headed by a member of the executive committee. After a consultation with the superintendent of the home-maker's building, a revised plan for home bureau exhibits was outlined.

The committee decided that exhibits should be made in clothing, millinery, foods, household management, interior decoration, and community work, and the following letter was sent to the communities to explain the plan.

This letter is for the careful consideration of your community.

The home bureau exhibits at the county fair this year are planned to give equal opportunity to all communities to exhibit their best work in those projects in which the highest standards have been attained. Therefore, the booths will be project booths rather than community booths. The agricultural association is appropriating the same amount of money as in previous years so that at a dollar per entry, except where otherwise stated, the following distribution will be made among the booths:

Booth 1. Clothing - 12 entries of 2 garments each of any outer garment for adults made this year as the result of projects taken in the past.

Booth 2. Clothing - 12 entries of 2 garments each of undergarments and children's clothes.

Booth 3. Millinery - 12 entries of 1 hat each.

Booth 4. House Furnishings - 12 entries suitable for living room as follows:
- 1 entry - $2 - a table refinished
- 3 entries - chairs refinished
- 1 entry - lamp
- 1 entry - two flower groupings
- 1 entry - $2 - draperies for 3 windows
- 1 entry - mirror
- 1 entry - picture - a framed sampler suggested
- 1 entry - $2 - homemade rugs
- 1 entry - footstool
- 1 entry - special feature or accessories

Booth 5. House Furnishings - 4 entries suitable for a child's bedroom as follows:
- 1 entry - $2 - homemade rugs
- 1 entry - $2 - draperies for 2 windows
- 1 entry - flower arrangement and pictures
- 1 entry - candlesticks and other accessories

Booths 6 and 7. Household management - 6 entries of 1 home labor-saving device each:
- 1 entry - $6 - testing circle exhibit

Booths 7 and 8. Food preservation - 24 entries of 8 jars each. Each entry must consist of all vegetables, all fruits, all meats, or all jellies, marmalades, conserves, and jams. The vegetables and fruits must be in quart jars; the jellies, marmalades, conserves, and jams must be in the jars of tumbler size. All exhibits must be straight, white glass jars.

Booth 9. Food Preparation - 12 entries of the foods prepared according to directions of the food-preparation project.

Booth 10. Community Exhibits - 3 entries:
- 1 entry - $8 - hot school lunch
- 1 entry - $8 - model recreation ground
- 1 entry - $8 - special feature
- 1 entry - $8 - special county exhibit

Each entry will be scored and judged before exhibiting and money premiums will be awarded the three communities obtaining the largest number of entries from the prejudging in the amounts of $10, $5, and $3. --Mary Louise Chase, Home Demonstration Agent, Ithaca, Thompkins County.

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North Carolina

If I attempted to schedule the time spent on the fair, I fear I would exceed even 27 work days to the month, as it was so woven with my work from about April until now. I shall just say that I was stopped on streets, in offices, and even on the highway to be consulted on points regarding fair work.

El-Bethel community took marketing as its central arrangement. A trailer was packed with ideal or standardized marketable produce, and equipped with all appliances for weighing and measuring. Around this were grouped and linked together by placards the farm and field crops, horticulture, home industries, and home and farm improvements, as represented by actual things or miniature models. Boiling Springs community had somewhat the same arrangement with a miniature home with all modern equipment and improvements.

Union community had a modern high school for its central arrangement. Some of their demonstrations showing community improvements were: A forest showing proper and improper manner of getting wood; tractor in field adjoining school; radio set broadcasting the market price of farm products; labor-saving devices for the home; and a small brooder house and chicken run in which was placed the equipment for caring for the chicks, and the little ones which showed marked progress in growth for the week.

In my booths, the walls on the left were decorated with posters showing how we plan to improve a room, school lunch, and so forth, and on the central wall the milk campaign was represented by posters and literature. I had a sand table and miniature house which I used for a demonstration of landscape gardening and beautification of the highway. I represented the highway by tacking down a split black inner tube and on each edge of this I made the shoulders of the road with sand. The grass came to the edge of the sand and back a short distance from the trees which were planted at interesting intervals, except in front of the house where I had low shrubbery in order that the house would not be obstructed. --Irma P. Wallace, Home Demonstration Agent, Shelby, Cleveland County.

Ohio

The thirteenth annual Lake County fair, held on September 2 to 5, was pronounced a success.

A very instructive kitchen-arrangement exhibit was shown by the home demonstration agent. Two kitchens were shown, one with ideal arrangement of equipment, the other having the same equipment but arranged in such a way as to make the everyday duties of the housewife more laborious. A chart was shown emphasizing the difference in the number of steps taken in each kitchen in one very commonplace operation, that of preparing a dish of mashed potatoes.

A mechanical T. B. exhibit was built by the farm bureau and shown at the fair in connection with their area eradication project. Bulletins and literature were distributed which added to the publicity of the work we are planning to start within a very short time.

By special arrangement the Ohio State University plant-pathology department furnished us with a very educational exhibit bringing before the public the necessity of eradicating the common barberry as a host for the wheat rust. Life history of the organization was effectively shown, and living specimens of both the common and Japanese varieties were on display. --L. H. Barnes, Painesville, Lake County.

Our county fair exhibit was used to feature farm management and economic production.

For the farm management we used the records of the last 5 years on 11 of our county farms, which were divided into 2 groups. The farms where over 50 per cent of the receipts came from grain sales were termed grain farming, and the farms where the receipts were over 50 per cent from livestock were called the livestock farms.

We used two shallow boxes 4 feet wide and 6 feet long to represent the two systems of farming. Each box was filled with dirt and divided into fields according to the average crop and pasture acreage that the farmers had during these five years. Each field was fenced and planted with the crops used. The average number and kind of livestock were also placed in the pastures of these farms.

The representative farms were placed close together with well-painted signs, properly placed, which told the story of these systems of farming.

When the people realized that these records were from Shelby County farms, based on five years' records, they became more interested in the fact that the livestock farmers received 6 per cent on their investment plus $600 labor income and the grain farmer received only 3 per cent and no labor income. These records show that 35 per cent more was realized for the grain through livestock than from the elevator.

For economic production, we used three examples:

One was calling special attention to the increase in production our farmers are getting by using pure, improved varieties of wheat and oats that we are endeavoring to standardize. We used a sheaf of the grain and of the grain in the sack so that they could see and feel. Cards were used showing the average yields of both the old and the improved varieties, also the names of the farmers from whom these records were procured.

Another example showed the economy in the 65-bushel corn crop over the 40-bushel crop. We made small paper baskets, each one to represent a bushel, and then represented each production cost separately in the terms of bushels, also the surplus over cost.

The third display was showing the cost of producing milk and a comparison of the low-producing cow with the high producers. This was featured about the same as the corn, only we used small blocks instead of baskets. Each block represented 100 pounds of milk. --R. W. Munger, County Agent, Sidney, Shelby County.

Oklahoma

The demonstration at the State fair was in the form of an exhibit. It consisted of a 60 by 30 feet miniature farm representing 80 acres. This farm was laid off in fields and terraced. The fields were planted to suitable crops for making a good living on an 80-acre farm. The rotation of crops was also planned. A large farm pond was made in a Bermuda pasture, some terrace water being emptied into the pond. Methods of carrying the water away in hillside ditches were shown in action at all times for the convenience of the passerby. At a glance, one got the idea of terracing, and with a little study, one could get many things about an 80-acre farm. The farmstead was also shown, consisting of a house, barn, poultry house, hog house, smokehouse, garden, and orchard. --W. H. McPheeters, Rural Engineer, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, Stillwater.

Rhode Island

It has always been the custom for the Providence County farm bureau to exhibit at the three fairs in the county so that the work may be brought to the minds of thousands of people and the results be therefore more far-reaching. This year the home demonstration agent had a good field to choose exhibits from and the women were only too glad to lend hats and dresses.

Since we have the two lines of work, clothing the family, and feeding the family, it was desirable to base the exhibits on those subjects. A local furniture store lent furniture to make the booths attractive; the permanent pattern was shown from start to finish with five dresses to illustrate results gained from its use. Several hats, both gingham and dress were shown.

To play in the nutrition work, a child's table was set with a balanced breakfast suitable for the preschool child. The child's chair pushed up to the table was occupied by a large doll which attracted a great many small children with their attendant mothers. Posters were in evidence bearing on the work and the Arkansas score card was in a conspicuous place. --Vivian P. MacLawn, Home Demonstration Agent, Providence, Providence County.

South Carolina

The Newberry County fair was considered a perfect success. The main building, a brick structure 75 by 112 feet, was filled with the finest-quality produce. There were seven home demonstration club worker communities represented with beautiful booths, 10 by 16 feet, filled with all phases of the community life - the school, the farm, and the home.

The Jalapa community booth has as its aim a two-story brick consolidated high-school building in miniature, with lovely grounds surrounding, a basketball court and swings being placed on the playground. Surrounding the school was the community life of farm and home.

The girls' exhibits were good. The bedroom furnished at a cost of $40 excited much interest. A goods box covered with silkaline made a dressing table, over which hung a neat mirror. An improvised window with draperies of silkaline and cheesecloth gave a homelike atmosphere. Under this was placed an inviting window-seat chest upholstered and adorned with cushions. The plain white bed had as its cover an unbleached counterpane with borders of silkaline. The small rocker and hassock had covers to match. A plaited rug was on the floor. A card, containing simple directions and cost, was hung in a conspicuous place. --Daisy M. Berrie, Home Demonstration Agent, Newberry, Newberry County.

South Dakota

The specialist on this project was assigned the work of preparing, assembling, and showing a college and extension exhibit at the State fair. This included 120 feet of wall space and approximately 1,700 square feet of floor space. Instead of letting the various departments show what they pleased, thus making a haphazard exhibit, it was decided to feature some one thing. Corn was decided upon. All departments having anything to do with corn were asked to contribute information and data on corn in South Dakota which could be made into an exhibit. The following booths were included in this exhibit: Seed-corn selection, the European corn borer, corn root rot, corn and the soil,

storing corn, corn as a feed, marketing corn, and corn products. This we believed told the story of corn from the time the seed was picked, through the cultural stage to storing, feeding, and marketing.

The center space was occupied by a large centerpiece. This showed the remarkable increase in corn that South Dakota has enjoyed during the past 20 years. This information was put over by three huge ears of corn, actually made of corn nailed to wooden frames. The largest ear was 10 feet in height and the smallest 6 feet. The smaller ear represented South Dakota's 1905 production, the middle ear the 1915 production, and the large ear the 1923 production. The size of these ears was made exactly comparable to the State's production during these three years. --A. L. Ford, Entomology and Horticulture Specialist, South Dakota State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Brookings.

Washington

The extension dairy specialist prepared two exhibits which were shown at as many fairs as time would allow. For the larger fairs, a booth was prepared, 12 feet wide and 10 feet deep, with a back 8 feet high. On one side of this back was shown a very large picture of a cow whose average production is 400 pounds of butterfat, representing the good herd cow. Sixteen quart milk bottles, painted to look as if they contained milk, were on a shelf under the picture showing her daily production. A chart hung from this shelf and showed her daily feed ration, and on a low table in front of this chart were the actual feeds. The other side of this back showed the same thing for a poor cow representing the State average production of about 200 pounds butterfat. A comparison was made of the feed cost of a quart of milk.

For the small fairs an exhibit was prepared consisting of 6 panels, 2 by 4 feet. Each panel contained a large picture with a very concise explanation. Three panels dealt with the care of the sire and three with the results of good feeding as based on cow-testing association records. --Don G. Magruder, Extension Dairyman, State College of Washington, Pullman.

West Virginia

Chief among the unique exhibits of the farm bureau at the Tri-State fair was a miniature train, mounted on a track and laden with lime, advertising the visit to this section of the soil-improvement special over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. This train is scheduled to stop on the morning of August 25, at Cox's landing, where farmers may bring soil samples for test. The train and lime in the exhibit were furnished by a commercial firm, of Kenova, which is providing lime for the soil-improvement special.

The pasture-improvement demonstration exhibit also attracted a lot of attention. The plastic cast of a pasture was worked up by Mrs. W. A. Millard and the manual-training instructor of the Enslow high school. Here visitors were directed to a plot on the fair grounds where is shown a demonstration of pasture-improvement plans being worked out on numerous Cabell County farms by the use of lime, acid phosphate, and good seeding mixtures properly applied.

The farm bureau's exhibit advertising the value of cooperative-marketing methods also was cleverly arranged with its miniature trucks loaded with products of the farmer enroute to a central station for grading and packing for shipment.

stacks of corn, going as a trail, marking the corn, and corn products. This we have derived with the story of corn from the time the seed was picked, through the original ways to storing, feeding, and marketing.

The better corn was represented by a large centerpiece. This showed the remarkable increase in corn yield which Iowa's five champions during the last 20 years. The information was put over by these four ways of work, actually each of corn growing in modern frames. The largest ear was 10 feet in height and the quality was 6 feet. The ear for representing Scott County's 1929 production, the middle was the 5th production, and the large ear the 1923 production. The ears of these ears was really amazing compared to the State's production during these three years. --W. I. Ford, Extension Agronomist and Horticulturist, Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Ames, Iowa.

Dairying

The Armstrong dairy specialist presented two exhibits which were shown at as many fairs as time would allow. For the larger fairs, a booth was prepared 12 feet wide and 10 feet deep, with a back 8 feet high. On one side of this booth was shown a very large picture of a cow whose average production is 400 pounds of butterfat, representing the just hard cow. Sixteen quart milk bottles, painted to look as if they contained milk, were on a shelf under the picture showing her daily production. A short distance from this shelf and showed her daily feed ration, and on a low table in front of this chart were the actual feeds. The other side of this booth showed the same thing for a poor cow representing the State average cow, which is about 200 pounds butterfat. A cooperative dairy made of the feed cost of a quart of milk.

For the small fairs an exhibit was prepared containing of 6 panels, 3 by 4 feet. Each panel contained a large picture with a very concise explanation. These panels dealt with the care of the milk and dairy with the results of good feeding as based on cow-testing association records. --Ion D. Harrower, Extension Dairyman, State College of Agriculture, Ames, Iowa.

Land Utilization

Later among the various exhibits of the Iowa Bureau at the Tri-State Fair was a miniature train, mounted on a grade and laden with film, advertising the work to bring settlers of the soil improvement special over the Northern and Ohio Railroad. This train is scheduled to stop on the morning of August 23, at Toledo, Ohio, where farmers may bring soil samples for tests. The train was also the exhibit been furnished by a commercial firm, of Iowa, which is producing lime for soil improvement purposes.

The Iowa-improvement demonstration exhibit also attracted a lot of attention. The physical cost of a province was worked up by Mr. W. A. Hilland and the central-training instructor of the Shelby School. Here visitors were interested to a plot on the land grounds where in there a demonstration of practical improvement plans being worked out on numerous local County farms by the use of lime, soil phosphate, and good weather techniques, properly applied.

The Iowa Bureau's exhibit advertising the value of cooperative-marketing methods also was cleverly arranged with the miniature trucks loaded with produce of the farmer marketing to a central station for grading and packing for shipment.

Exhibits of 4-H clubs of the county were superior to anything along that line yet attained by the boys and girls in project work enlisting the "Heart, Head, and Health." The Milton club and the Tassen club had plastic miniatures reproducing the topography and soil conditions of their vicinities. --F. N. Darling, County Agent, Huntington, Cabell County.

Wisconsin

As in 1923 the milk specialist supervised the dairy buffet in the dairy building in cooperation with the superintendent. With the assistance of Mrs. B. L. Griem, nutrition specialist in Milwaukee, the milk specialist decorated six of the large windows in the ice box.

The six windows were worked out in the ice box as follows:

1. Corner window with the "Health Ferris Wheel" banked with moss and green at the base. This ferris wheel was loaned for the exhibit by a dairy company of Madison.

2. The butter window was a mound of fine granular butter, real moss for grass, and small greens for trees. Topping the mound was a small wooden house covered with butter. Paths and the words "Butter Inn" were worked out in butter. At the front was a large pasteboard sign, "Butter Helps Make the Foundation of your Permanent Home." The color combination of green and yellow made a very attractive window.

3. A snow fort was shown in one window. This was made entirely of cottage cheese. It showed two teams, the dairy team and the dairyless team, competing. The dairy team wins, downing two of the other teams. A cottage cheese show man was the audience in one corner. The bulletin board at the back gave information about the exhibit.

4. This center window was called the "Health Resort," and was a combination of a large U. S. exhibit and an electric train, lent by a commercial firm of Madison, which gave action to the window. The open freight cars attached to the engine were loaded with cottage cheese and butter and tin Holstein calves. Each house had a dairy name, such as: Cottage Cheese Tavern, Milk Villa, Butter Inn, Buttermilk Brothers, Dealers in Milk Beverages Only; and so forth. The bulletin board at the back gave information regarding the "Milk Special" train.

5. The fifth window was a tier of shelves containing a "Dairy Dish in Every Course," hoping to encourage wider use of dairy products. The upper shelf showed the following soups: Cream of spinach, clam chowder, and cream peanut butter; the next shelf, the dairy dishes to be used for the main course, as follows: Welch rarebit, cottage-cheese loaf, rice and cheese, potato puff, and asparagus with cheese sauce; the third window held the drinks, sandwiches, and wafers, as cocoa, eggnog, and malted milk in the center; at one side, ribbon sandwiches, cheese-spread sandwiches, cottage cheese and nut sandwiches, and toasted-cheese sandwiches, while the other side showed cheese canapes, cheese biscuits, cheese wafers, and cheese fingers. The lower shelf contained the salads and desserts, as stuffed-prune salad, cottage-cheese salad, butterfly salad, stuffed-pepper salad, cheese and pickle salad, and the following desserts: Angel parfait, custard pie, butter sponge cake, maple mousse, cheese cake, and fruit delight. --Gladys Stillman, Nutrition Specialist, College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, Madison.